## JEW YORK HERALD.

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TERMS, each in advance.

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we executed with neatness, cheapness, and ATISEMENTS renewed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

DOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Lola Montes-Son-BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Guy Mannerine WIBLO'S GARDEN-LA SYLPHIDE.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Busy Body-Who Stole THE PSCHET BOOK?

MATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—Finherman and his Dogs—Salander, the Dragon Slaver—Black-mith of Antwerp. EYCEUM THEATRE, Broadway-MR. AND MRS. PETER WRITE-DEVIL IN PARIS-RICHARD THE THIRD TO KILL

AMERICAN MUSEUM-AMUSING PERFORMANCES IN

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE-NEGRO MINSTRELST BY

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad-

## DOUBLE SHEET

New York, Tuesday, May 4, 1852.

The News.

We are sorry to learn from Washington, that the venerable Henry Clay is rapidly declining. Aware of his close proximity to another world, it is said he has sent for his family, in order that he may have the melancholy satisfaction of giving them his parting benediction.

In connection with many other interesting paragraphs, our special Washington correspondent remarks that Chevalier Hulsemann left Washington yesterday, with the intention of immediately saifing for Burope. A rumor is said to be afloat that he peft a letter insulting Secretary Webster, but lauding President Fillmore. It cannot be possible that shis is true A report is also current that the demoerate in the National Convention will finally unite apon Senator W. R. King, of Alabama, for President, and ex-Senator D. S. Dickinson, of this State. for Vice President. How would the barnburners melish this ticket ?

Mr. Rusk made a most convincing speech in the United States Senate yesterday, in favor of extending additional aid to the Collins line of steamships. He examined the subject in all its details, and conaluded that, as means of defence in time of war, as sources of postal revenue, as objects of national pride, and as an act of downright humanity to the travelling public, these vessels ought certainly to be maintained, and kept upon the route between this country and England. These steamers commend themselves for their strength and durability, as well as their unprecedented speed. He was opposed to the cheap plan of building vessels-a plan which, he sptly remarked, had made more widows since the Mexican war than were made by that war. In connection with this matter we give a table in another column, showing the performances of the Collins and Ounard steamers since last September. Let all who take an interest in steam navigation examine the Sgures.

Quite an interesting little dialogue sprang up in he Senate yesterday, between Mr. Jones, the Tennessee whig, and Mr. Hale, the great New Hampshire free soiler. Mr. J. wished to have read a second time a bill granting a pension to a faithful old negro, who served in the war of the revolution. Mr. H. objected, and thence arose some pretty sharp words. Had this bill been for the rendering of assistance to slaves to escape from their masters, Mr. Hale would, most unquestionably, have strongly advecated its passage. But, as it was simply for poor, honest and decrepid. negro, he could not countenance it. This is about on a par with the general action of the abolitionists. They will fraternize with runaway slaves; but those negroes who were born free, or have been manumitted, must keep out of the way, and get along as best they can.

The Senate engressed the bill granting land to Wisconsin, to aid in the construction of railroads between Jonesville and Fond da Lac and the Mississippi river and Milwaukie. If these roads, and also the proposed ship canal around St. Mary's falls. are ever completed, they will open to the channels of trade a vast region of country, abounding in mineral and vegetable resources. At the present time, however, a large portion of the territory of both Michigan and Wisconsin, is in the hands of greedy speculators, who desire to enrich themselves through the internal improvements authorized by the government. By procering the passage of bills in Congress, making extensive donations for railroad and other purposes, these speculators will be enabled to dispose of their lands at exhorbitant prices. Both Illinois and Indiana were for many years overrun and kept back by this class of drones; but new they have nearly all given way to the working classes, and the consequence is that those States are fast shooting ahead. Nearly all these railroad hand bills are in reality destined for the immediate benefit of the speculators, but they may, eventually result to the advantage of the agriculturists and ma-

Resolutions from the Massachusetts Legislature, in favor of cheap ocean postage, were yesterday presented in the Senate. The arguments in support of a reduction of the present postal rates on the ocean, are sound and substantial. It is an undeniable fact. that the reduction of our inland postage has greatly swelled, instead of having diminished, the receipts of the department. By giving cheap facilities for correspondence, people were raturally invited to hold more general intercourse with their friends at a distance. It opened the door to thought. The poor, as well as the rich, willingly and gladly pay three cents for a letter, who could ill afford to pay twenty-five cents for one. Twenty letters now go, in all directions, where one formerly went; and there is no doubt whatever, that, should the inland rates on letters be cut down to one cent, and newspapers be transmitted free, the receipts would still yield a handsome profit. This being the case, why not reduce the price of ocean postage from twenty-four cents per half ounce to three cents, at the most. It is quite certain that porcels can't e transmitted at about as cheap a rate in steam and sailing vessels as they can upon railroads, steamloats and stages. Let Congressmen think of this.

The House of Representatives appears to have been almost wholly engaged yesterday in parcelling out work to the several committees. Some discussion took place on the Senate resolution, cutting off the pay of any territorial officer who shall absent himself from his post, without sufficient cause. As this resolution is intended to directly affect the case of the Judges who found it convenient to suddenly absent themselves from the Mormon settlements in Utah, several honorable gentlemen could net resist the temptation to speak, and give vent to their feelings pro and con. A debate also sprung up with regard to the French Spoliation bill, and at the adjournment the subject was not disposed of. Bills were passed for the relief of Lieutenant Hunter, and granting a pension to Jane Irwin, daughter of Colonel Irwin, a revolutionary patriot,

A despatch from Charleston announces that the H . R. Barnwell Rhett has resigned his seat in the United States Senate. On reviewing this gent. - |

man's somewhat curious contmens, together with the act oversy with Mr. Cle-Convention, this step on of the South Caroline good Christian, he is not surprising. Being a C.; and being could not conveniently fight Mr. ratify, by an ultra-secessionist, he could not conver emaining in his seat, the decision of the \_don-"that it was inexpedient, at the pre-at time, to secode from the Union." Mr. Rhett will now probably retire, and quietly watch the ac-

tion of the Baltimore Conventions.

From Albany we learn that Scott stock is rapidly rising in the western part of this State. It is said that three-fourths of our State delegates will go for the General in the national convention.

Late advices from Hayti announce that much sickness was prevailing among the shipping at Port au Prince. All business was to be suspended from the 18th to the 28th of April, on account of the coronation of Faustin.

Nearly six thousand firemen, fully equipped and ready for action, are reported to have been in the procession at Philadelphia yesterday. In addition to the sixty-nine Philadelphia companies, there were some [twenty-five visiting companies; and the display, altogether, is represented as having been one of the most magnificent affairs of the kind ever witnessed. The members of the different associations attended dinners, balls, &c., during the evening, and doubtless enjoyed themselves to the ntmost.

Several persons were seriously injured by the falling of the seats at a menageric in Albany last evening.

In the Board of Aldermen-who commenced their May session yesterday evening—the ordinance in relation to the sprinkling of the streets, together with the amendment of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, was concurred in. There was no other business of any great importance transacted. Full details of the movements, speeches, &c., of Kossuth will be found in our columns this morning,

varied and interesting character. See the inside pages of this sheet. The Administration and our Foreign Re-

together with a vast amount of other reading, of a

lations. Our foreign relations, it is now universally admitted, constitute a highly important branch of the practical duties of the administration. To the executive department is assigned the authority of negotiating treaties; of enforcing treaty stipulations; and of seeing not only that "the laws are faithfully executed." but that our flag-the rights of our commerce, and the rights of our citizens-are respected in every quarter of the world. Our country stands, at this moment, in every element of internal strength, energy, resources, high civilization. and unbounded prosperity, incomparably the greatest nation of the earth. It has become, then, the paramount duty of our government to pursue a firm, positive, and decisive policy in the conduct of our foreign affairs-a policy which will enforce the observance of good faith towards us, or promptly punish every wanton infraction of written law or established usage-a policy which will vigilantly seize upon every available opportunity for extending and enlarging our commercial facilities with other nations-a policy which will impress upon every people with whom we are brought into contact, over the whole surface of the globe, a proper sense of the advantages of our friendship, and also of the dangers of our displeasure. Now, let us see how the practice of the cabinet will square with these simple elementary principles of our foreign policy.

It has been claimed, from time to time, by the organs of the administration, that in its management of our foreign affairs it has exhibited a degree of ability, dignity, prudence, courage, and steadfast consistency, unprecedented in the history of the government. The laudations expended upon Mr. Webster, in reference to his Hulsemann correspondence, have been scarcely less extravagant than the praises bestowed upon the President in reference to Spain and Cuba. Judging, indeed, from the general applause of the whig press, it would seem that Mr. Fillmore and his cabinet have left nothing undone which it was proper to do, and have done nothing in our international relations which was not exactly proper and exactly in season. They have contrived to maintain our pre-existing relations of peace in all quarters, without any very glaring concessions or humiliation; and this, it is concluded, comprehends the Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, of sound diplomacy. A few specific facts, however, are worth whole volumes of empty clap-trap, as we shall proceed to show.

It is notorious that the domestic and foreign

affairs of Central America have been for several years past in a state of inexplicable confusion. It was hoped, however, and it was promised, that the Clayton and Bulwer treaty would prove a satisfactory extinguisher to the pretensions of the British government, and the officious intermeddling of British agents, in the affairs of the Musquito coast and Nicaragua; and that, for the future, the other states of Central America should cease to be troubled with such busy-bodies as Chatfield, and all other impertinent agents, scheming for the establishment of British supremacy in those countries. The treaty goes into effect. The Mosquito coast is understood to form a part of the State of Nicaragua. And yet an American merchant steamer is compelled, under the guns of a British vessel of war, to pay tribute to Mr. James Green, a consul of Her Britannic Majesty, acting under her authority, and in behalf of his majesty the King of Mosquito, as mayor domo of San Juan. This glaring outrage could not, of course, be everlooked. An explanation was demanded, and an apology was made by the British government; but, in the meantime, and, as far as we can understand it, up to the present time, the port charges established at San Juan, by Mr. James Green, acting for the King of Mosquito, are still exacted of American vessels, and paid, according to instructions to the commander of our home squadron. The authority under which this tribute is collected is clearly disavowed in the treaty; yet, for the sake of peace, it is recognized by our cabinet, until the matter can be more definitely arranged by further negotiations. In other words, the lawless intermeddling of British agents, upon the most law less and audacious pretensions, having rendered an existing treaty a practical nullity, Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster agree, as the safest alternative, to proceed to patch up another. We are gravely informed, through Mr. Webster's especial Wall street organ, that "instructions have been despatched to Mr. Kerr, our Charge d' Affaires at Nicaragua, requesting him to lay before the supreme dictator of that republic the views entertained by our government in regard to an amicable arrangement of all the territorial questions in dispute between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and of a final adjustment of our protracted controversy with England in regard to the boundaries of the Mosquito coast."

This settling of the "boundaries of the Mosquito coast" wears a rather suspicious complexion. Is it admitted, or is it to be admitted, that England has any right, title, or sovereignty ever the Mosquito coast, or any admissible claims of jurisdiction over any of the states or territories of Central America We seriously have our misgivings of the capacity of Mr. Webster to do full justice to the doctrine of nonintervention-the old Monroe doctrine-in this business. We apprehend, from what has been admitted and conceded, that Mr. Webster has too much respect for the power and prestige of England, too much deference to British assumptions, and too little of that Jacksonian meral courage, which, having taken its position firmly upon the true American ground, "assumes the responsibility" to stand by it and maintain it. But whatever may be the result, the diplomacy of the administration, upon the affairs of Central America, has thus far been a series of great blunders, the consequence of indecision, timidity, and constant truckling to Brisish audacity.

Turning to Mexico, we find our international concerns with that government equally loose, confused, and unpromising. From neglect to carry out the negligence of ruffanly daivers.

Indian stipulations of the treaty of Guadalune Hidalgo, we shall probably have to indemnify Mexico to the extent of several millions of dollars. The Tehuantepec treaty, it appears, notwithstanding the whole power of the cabinet has been brought to bear upon it, even to the arrest of Capt. Jonas P. Levy, for writing to President Arista in favor of another project, and notwithstanding all the high expectations of Mr. Webster, has been unanimously rejected by the Mexican Congress. This may be no fault of our cabinet; but the result shows how completely ignorant they have been of the sentiments of the Mexican government. The rejection of the treaty will be no serious loss to the country, but it is a very serious reflection upon the influence of our cabinet in Mexico. The recent outrages upon American citizens by the local, civil, and military authorities of Acapulco, add open insult to indirect injury ; and appear as if designed to express, in the most gross and forcible manner, the hatred and contempt of Mexico and the Mexicans for the "cursed Yankees" and their present feeble administration. Why do we never hear of such outrages committed upon British subjects? Simply because Great Britain protects them-because the British lion walks by the side of the humblest one of them ; whether in Acapulco, or St. Petersburg, or Jerusalem, or Chinese Tartary, he is safe. We have the same power to enforce the same universal respect of the American citizen; and yet even the miserable Mexicans have learned to practise their extertions and insults upon the "cursed Yankees," with perfect impunity. Possibly the late barbarous proceedings at Acapulco may lead to a satisfactory diplomatic correspondence on the subject; but a vessel of war upon the spot, and the summary punishment of the offending parties, can hardly be exnected. In the end, our affairs with Mexico will most likely be turned over to the next administration, more complicated and confused than ever. Passing over, for the present, the question of the

responsibility of the late filibustering expeditions into Cuba; passing over the questionable policy of Mr. Webster in reference to Hayti, and the uncalled for and impolitic indifference to the splendid openings for commercial reciprocities in South America; and, turning our attention to the Old World, we are equally mortified at the want of that moral power which should belong to the very name of our country abroad; a moral power which a large and masterly management of our foreign affairs could not fail to establish everywhere. At the ancient city of Athens, where St. Paul boldly proclaimed "the unknown God," some eighteen hundred years ago, we find that an American citizen, an American consul, has been lately arrested and imprisoned, upon the heinous charge of having preached the doctrines of the New Testament in his own house. In becoming a missionary he became a criminal; and though a consul, and an American, he is tried and thrust into prison. Many of our readers will remember the Greek revolution, of nearly thirty years ago, and the enthusiasm which was excited in the United States in the Greek cause. In Congress, Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster immortalized themselves in this cause of liberty; and even at this day, the Secretary of State quotes his speeches of that remote epoch, as expressive of his practical views of the doctrine of intervention. Money, provisions, arms, munitions, and clothing were raised; and ships freighted with these supplies were despatched from the port of New York, to aid the Greeks in their desperate struggle for independence. "The Greeks," said John Randolph, "the Greeks, Mr. Speaker, the Greeks are at your door." He had no great faith in the Greeks. The sequel proves his foresight, when our "material, political, and financial aid" is thus forgotten; and Mr. Webster, the great American champion of Greek independence in 1824, is, in 1852, mocked and insulted by the imprisonment of his subordinate officer in the Greek capital, for presuming to preach the doctrines of Christianity in his own apartments. Such is the recompense we receive for active intervention in the liberation of Greece; possibly we might fare no better in the liberation of Hungary.

Now, is it not high time that all "outside barbarians," who, in their outrages upon American citizens, presume upon the feebleness, neglect, or indifference of our government, as their exemption against punishment-is it not high time that they should be convinced that such doings will no longer be permitted with impunity? But the tone and standard of our diplomacy with England, first of all, should be elevated. We should stand, at least, as the equal, in our negotiations, and not as the should be made to understand the true interpretation of the principle of non-intervention, in reference to Central America. Next, our relations with Mexico should be straightened up, if possible, and her coast guard reduced to good behavior, without delay. And, if a ship could be spared from the lazy home squadron, or the Japan expedition, it might be of service at this juncture among the

Greeks. In conclusion, upon looking over the whole field of our diplomatic affairs, we discover that so much has been neglected, so much entirely overlooked, that there has been so much patching, and bungling, and blundering, and that there is so much unfinished business on hand, in Central America, Mexico, South America, Hayti, and Greece, that we are surprised at Mr. Webster posting off to Marshfield so early in the season. Does he intend to transmit all this unfinished business as a precious legacy to his successor? or does he abandon the task in despair? or does he desire to see how the land lies to the northward on the presidential question? Whatever may be his purposes or expectations, neither he nor President Fillmore can hope for any political eapital upon their management of our foreign affairs for the last two years. In their hands our policy of non-intervention has degenerated into imbeeility; our flag has been insulted, our citizens outraged, and our government disgraced. What says Mr. Webster? The time is short; but there is yet time for action; bold, practical, firm, decisive, and efficient action. But let us have no more patching, no more evasions, no more delay.

RECKLESSNESS OF OMNIBUS DRIVERS .- This is not evil which has been allowed to go on unchecked, and now requires the exercise of vigorous measures to control. We constantly hear of pedcetrians being run over in the streets by stages, through the want of reasonable vigflance on the part of the drivers. They do not seem to have any regard for the safety of those who venture to cross the street; they drive recklessly round corners, through the midst of crowds, without leaving them time to get out of the way, or giving the necessary warning; and the consequence is, the perpetual recurrence of sad and fatal accidents, for which, in most instances, they who caused them are permitted to go unpunished. In none of the cities in Burope are such things tolerated. A regular system of police is established, rules for the public safety laid down to drivers of cabs and omnbiusees, and any deviation from, or disregard of these rules, brings down severe penalties on the offending parties. They are compelled o drive at a moderate and uniform pace, to go slowly in turning the corners of streets, and at the ame time to give a peculiar warning to pedestrians. In this city, where even greater precautions are necessary, from the crowded streets and the obstructions of new buildings, there are none at all taken to guard against accidents of this nature. The omnibus drivers seem to care nothing for the safety of pedestrians, do not slack their pace in turning the corners of streets, give no warning, and very often, when any person is injured, turn round and laugh at it as a capital joke.

The insolence and recklessness of omnibus and hack drivers is every day increasing by their immunity from punishment; and some attempt should at once be made by the proper authorities to apply an efficient remedy to the evil, and to put an end to those accidents, which occur every day, of women and children being knocked down in the streets, driven over, and murdered, through the sulpable

We give below a table showing the time taken ach steamship of the Collins and Cunard lines, for the performance of each trip to and from New York and Boston, since last September up to the latest date. It will be seen that the Collins line has maintained the ascendency on their outward and homeward trips. About a year ago we used to count the difference between the steamers of each line with hours; now it has come to days. It is a very extra-

ordinary fact that the mails by the America, which left Liverpool for Boston on the 3d of April, arrived in Washington at the same time with the mails brought by the Arctic, which left Liverpool for New York on the 7th of April, four days after :-

COLLINS LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

COLLINS LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

WESTERN PASSAGES.

Lieft Arrived at New York. D. 1

Baltic. Sept. 17, 51 1 P.M. Sept. 28, 754 A.M. 10 Is

Atlantic.Oct. 1, "2" Oct. 15, 632 " 13 Is

Pacific. "15, "1" "25, 1 P.M. 10 Is

Baltic. "29, "12 M. Nov. 9, 7 A.M. 10 Is

Atlantic.Nov. 12, "13, P.M. "23, 134 " 10 Is

Pacific. "25, "12 M. Dec. 7, 9 P.M. 11 S

Baltic. Dec. 10, "113, A.M. "23, 4 " 13, 4

Atlantic "24, "5 P.M. Jan. 4, 4 " 10 22

Arretic. Jan. 7, 52 Il A.M. "21, 634 A.M. 13 Is

Pacific. "28, "2 P.M. Feb. 12, 43, P.M. 16 2

Atlantic Peb. 11, "3 " 25, 2 P.M. 11 F

Pacific. "28, "3 P.M. Meh. 8, 534 A.M. 14 Is

Pacific. Meh. 10, "2 P.M. "21, 13, P.M. 10 Is

Arretic. April 7, "12, "4 April 5, 83, A.M. 11 Is

Average length of passages, 12 days 8 hours.

Average length of passages, 12 days 8 hours.

EASTERN PASSAGES.

Left Arrived Arrived at Liverpool.

Pacifis... Sept. 27, '51, 12 M. Oct. 7, '51, 75, P.M.
Baltic... Oct. 11, 'a M. Oct. 22, '71, A.M.
Atlantic. Oct. 26, 'M. Nov. 6, 84, A.M.
Actantic. Nov. 8, 'M. Nov. 19, 5 P.M.
Baltic... Nov. 8, 'M. Nov. 19, 5 P.M.
Baltic... Nov. 22, 'M. Dec. 4, 9 P.M.
Arctic... Dec. 20, '25, P.M.
Arctic... Dec. 20, '25, P.M.
Alantic. Jan. 10, '52, 12 M. Jan. 21, 24, P.M.
Arctic... Feb. 7, 12 M. Feb. 17, 10, A.M.
Pacific... Feb. 7, 12 M. Feb. 17, 10, A.M.
Pacific... Feb. 21, 12 M. Meh. 31, 83, P.M.
Baltic... Meh. 8, 2 P.M. Meh. 19, 9 A.M.
Arctic... Meh. 20, 12 M. Meh. 31, 61, P.M.
Baltic... Meh. 20, 12 M. Meh. 31, 61, P.M.
Pacific... April 3, 12 M. April 15, 3 A.M.
Pacific... April 3, 12 M. April 15, 3 A.M.
Pacific... April 3, 12 M. April 15, 3 A.M.
Pacific... April 3, 12 M. April 15, 3 A.M.
Pacific... April 3, 12 M. April 15, 3 A.M.
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Pacific... April 3, 12 M. April 15, 3 A.M.
Pacific... April 3, 12 M. April 15, 3 A.M.
Pacific... April 3, 12 M. April 15, 3 A.M.
Pacific... April 3, 12 M. April 15, 3 A.M.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

WESTERN PASSAGES.

Left Arrived

Liverpool, at New York Lieft Arrived Passage, at New York. D. H. Africa. Sept. 13, '51, 12, 20 P. M. Sept. 24, '51, '15, A.M. 10 191-6. Niagara Oct. 11, '' M. Oct. 10, '85, A.M. 12 2015. Niagara Oct. 21, '' M. Oct. 10, '85, A.M. 12 2015. Oct. 22, '4 P.M. Nov. 9, '4 A.M. 11 12 Africa. Rov. 8, '1 A.M. Nov. 19, '5 P.M. 11 4 Am rica Nov. 22, '12 M. Dec. 5, '11 P.M. 13 11 Europa. Dec. 6, '13, P.M. Dec. 23, '8 A.M. 16 1815. Africa. Dec. 20, '10 A.M. Jan. 2, '52, 11 A.M. 13 1. Asia. Jan. 3, '52, '1 P.M. Jan. 16, '5 P.M. 13 415. Niagara Jan. 17, '4 P.M. Feb. 7, '85, A.M. 20 1615. Niagara Jan. 17, '4 P.M. Feb. 18, '8 A.M. 17 1615. Africa. Feb. 14, '3 P.M. Feb. 18, '8 A.M. 17 1615. Africa. Feb. 14, '3 P.M. Feb. 28, '1 A.M. 13 20 Asia. Feb. 28, '1 P.M. Meh. 12, '8 A.M. 12 19 Europa. Meh. 13, '12 M. Meh. 25, '12 M. 12 0 Africa. Meh. 27, '12 M. April 7, 6 P.M. 11 6. Asia. April 10, '1 P.M. April 21, '115, A.M. 10 2215. Average length of passages, 13 days 12 hours.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMSHIPS-BOSTON BRANCH. WESTERN PASSAGES.

Average passages. 13 1673

Eastern Passages. 13 1673

Eastern Passages. 24 Arrived D. H. America. Sept. 17, 51, 1)4 P. M. Sept. 28, 34 P. M. 10 133 Europa. Oct. 1, "12 M. Oct. 11, 104 4 10 103 Canada. 15. "" 26, 8 11 8 America. 29, "12½ P. M. Nov. 9, 9½ 11 9½ Europa. Nov. 12, "12½ " 22, 10½ " 10 10 Canabria. 26, "12½ " 22, 10½ " 10 10 Canabria. 26, "12½ " 22, 10½ " 10 10 Canabria. 26, "12½ " 20, 10 A. M. 9 22 Asia. Dec. 10, "12 M. 20, 10 A. M. 9 22 Asia. 12 P. M. 11 1 Canada. Jan. 7, 52, " 18, 9 A. M. 10 21 Cambria. 21, "12½ P. M. Peb. 1, 10 P. M. 11 9½ America. Feb. 4, "12 M. "15, 4½ " 11 4½ Europa. 18, "3, "12½ P. M. Mrh. 16, 11 A. M. 12 2½ America. "17, "12 M. "29, 8 P. M. 12 25 America. "17, "12 M. "29, 8 P. M. 12 28 Niegara. "31, "" Apl. 13, 11 " 13 11 

Average passages. 12 5½

Norm -October 22d, 1861—The Baltic waited off Liverpool six hours, in consequence of low tides.

November 22d—The Baltic waited at Quarantine nineteen hours.

On the last voyage of the Pacific out, she waited at the N. Y. bar going out, two and a balf hours and at the Liver-

We recommend to the wise men of both Houses of Congress a little study of this table, as affording the proof positive of the superiority of the Collins

steamers over the Cunarders. Collins has abolished the British monopoly of the Atlantic-and British supremacy in every sort of navigation is now fairly extinguished by the permanent triumph of our steamships. We have reduced the time of the British vessels, and yet they are continually beaten. Three out of the four of the Collins' steamships have crossed the Atlantic within ten days, from port to port; but not one of the dozen Cunard vessels has yet accomplished that feat. Our national powerour national character, are somewhat at stake in this business. Let the honor of the country be vindicated, and our place and position upon the ocean be maintained. The moral influence alone of maintaining, or suspending, the Collins line should be seriously considered as a question of high importance. Moreover, if millions of the public lands-the common property of all the States-can be squandered away for the benefit of Western railroad companies, it is asking very little, in the way of reciprocity, to vote a liberal allowance to the Collins steamers. Let our delegation Insist upon this point, and Collins will be sustained in his noble enterprise. which, at a dead sacrifice to the company, has redounded to the honor and glory of the whole

THE CASE OF THE COLORED SEAMAN IN CHARLES-TON, S. C .- A great deal of noise, and some indignation, on a small scale, seems to be generated by a number of the anti-slavery journals of the North in relation to the cases of imprisonment of foreign colored saffors which, now and then, take place in Charleston, S. C., under the operation of a law of that State. The recent case of the imprisonment of a Portuguese sailor-a colored man, who had been articled to a British ship-has provoked a fresh outbreak of this small species of indignation.

It seems that Mr. Mathews, the British consul at Charleston, has been engaged for some time back in a long series of letters and correspondence with the authorities of South Carolina, relative to the operation of this law. Mr. Mathews, in pursuing that plan of operations, has been entering on diplomatic functions, and so far, went beyond the strict rights and privileges of a commercial international agent. He was led into this error, we believe, by the imbecility or timidity of Mr. Clayton, the Secretary of State, and Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, the then British minister at Washington, both of whom wanted the courage to meet this question positively and distinctly, and turned it over, contrary to all law and precedent, to the local British consul in South Carolina. Mr. Mathews had no authority, under any sort of diplomatic usage, for opening a correspondence with the authorities of South Carolina on the subject. His mecent appeal to the United States Courts, however, in relation to the Portuguese sailor, is the proper course for him to pursue, and it is very well that he has adopted it in the long run. If there is anything contrary to the treaties be-

tween the United States and Great Britain in the law of South Carolina, the United States Supreme Court is the proper forum in which its illegality or Justice can be ascertained. In our opinion, the State of South Carolina has a perfect right to pass such a law, and to exclude such seamen from landing on her shores, come from what part of the world they may. She possesses that right in the shape of a police regulation. It is nothing more than the right which every government in Europe exercises, through their police agencies, when they exclude agitators or other dangerous characters from en-

tering within their limits, come from what counts they may. It may be a hardship for British ship-pers and captains, that certain classes of people, on entering the ports of South Carolina, should be prevented from going ashore there. But that State and every other State, and the whole country, have a perfect right to exclude—as a police regulation every individual from whom trouble or agitation, or sedition might be expected, and to prohibit them from entering on their borders.

The Expected Revolution in South America-Fquador and the South American Republics.

The republican governments of South America would appear to take a turn from the soil upon which they have been reared-volcanic, and eruptive, and shaky. Spanish volitation and intrigue, or, as an eminent British statesman calls the latter-"the results of combinations," appear to be infinite in suggestion, and variously ramified. We apprehend that some time must elapse, and further progression be made in the enlightened arts of government, before the Spanish republics can be said really to exist, or to rest upon any secure foundation. The extensive commercial relations which will, no doubt, shortly be opened on the Pacific coasts, may have the effect of training the inhabitants of the South American Continent for the appreciation of republican institutions. A conflict of some extent appears to be on the

point of breaking out in the republics in the northwest part of South America, which comprise Venezuela, New Granada, Equador, and Peru. General Flores is about to invade Equador with a large force, under the auspices of, and assisted by, the Peruvian government. It will be recollected that Gen. Flores was President of Equador, but, by the unscrupulousness of the socialists, communists, and other parties, belonging to the lower classes, he was ejected from the Presidential chair in an unconstitutional manner, and before the expiration of his term of office. It was, however, agreed to allow him \$20,000 a year, and his pay as military general of the republic of Equador. One of the pretended objects of the party who then assumed the direction of affairs, was, in accordance probably with their Fourrierite netions, to elevate the lower classes, and thus use them for their purposes. After a while Gen. Navoa was called to the Presidency, but he was the subject of the intrigues on the part of the revolutionists and socialists, and at length General Urbina induced him, under plausible pretexts, to remove to another part of the republic, for the necessary transaction of certain pretended business connected with his government, where he was immediately seized, placed on board a vessel, and "spirited away," and has not probably since been heard of! General Urbina thereupon marched to Quito, the capital, and proclaimed himself Supreme Dictator; and the adjoining republies in the north, New Granads, and Venezuela, being, it is apprehended, also influenced by socialist tendencies, Urbina received no opposition, the whole affair, no doubt, being an understood and preconcerted movement. One of the first acts of General Urbina was to cut off all the emoluments and pay of General Flores as military general. Seizing upon these two points, and remembering his forcible and unconstitutional deprivation of the Presidency, Flores made successful overtures to the conservative governments of Peru and Chili, and also to the conservative parties in New Granada and Venezuela, for their assistance to reinstate him in the Presidency, though upon what terms and conditions is a mystery; but has fitted up, by the assistance of those republics and the conservative parties, a formidable expedition for the invasion of Equador, and there is every apparent probability of success. The conduct of General Flores during his Presidential administration, and since that period, does not appear culpable, as far as is assertained. An error he decidedly committed when he applied to Queen Christina of Spain, for her aid in fitting out a previous expedition, which was frustrated by the British Government.

Should this expedition be successful, it is more than probable that a revolution of a deep and extensive character will break out in New Granada and Venezuela, in consequence of the predominance of the conservative party, who will consider that the ruin of socialism has been accomplished, and the anti-slavery agitators and the lowest classes suppressed. Indeed, there is ground for the prediction of a grand revolution throughout all these adjoining es, attended with all their interesting phases and results. But if General Flores' invading expedition, so well fostered and sustained, should be a failure, there will probably succeed a hot war between Equador and Peru, the latter republic having contributed its aid to Flores' expedition; and the strifes and attractions which may exist between all the four governments may result in a general war, both internally and externally, between the conservatives and the socialists, and between the republics themselves. We shall see.

THEATRICAL EXHIBITIONS-CLASSICAL AND UN-CLASSICAL, DECENT AND INDECENT .- The play going public of this city are provided with numerous places of resort, according to their tastes, inclinations, and finances. New York has now some eighteen or twenty theatres and places of amusement, of all shades of character, from the chaste and classical drama down to exhibitions of an immedest and prurient kind. These theatres are attended by some twenty thousand persons nightly, yielding from twelve to fourteen thousand dollars to the proprietors, and affording employment to several thousand persons, in the shape of managers, box keepers, actors, actreeses, scene shifters, lamp lighters, &c. These Cheatrical institutions exercise much influ-

ence for good or for evil over the morals of the community. The leading theatres are generally very well conducted, and produce dramatic representations calculated to improve the public taste, and lead to the love of the beautiful and good. We see that during the present week three talented actresses are announced to appear on the boards of different theatres-Charlotte Cushman, a tragedienne of very superior merit, Anna Thillon, and Julia Bennett-all ranking very high in their profession. Managers who secure the services of such artistes deserve well of the public, and are always sure of the patronage of those who can appreciate talent. But there are other places of amusement, getting lower down in the scale, which exercise a very pernicious effect on the morals of the young people who frequent them, not only from the loose character of the representations, but from other surrounding circumstances permitted to exist. Many of them do not exercise any discretion or vigilance in admitting improper female characters; and in consequence of this laxity they become most pernicious resorts for young men, and lead to a great deal of that crime which crowds our criminal courts and houses of correction. Another great source of evil arising from them consists in the numerous grog shops of low repute which are always to be found contiguous to these theatres, and where the very worst descriptions of brandy and sogars are vended to the youth of the city, and particularly to mere boys. We are confident that a great improvement could be

effected in all these matters, without diminishing the income or profits of these different establishments, or injuriously affecting their standing prosperity. There is also too great a latitude given to these institutions by the public authorities, and by these who have an influence over public opinion. There seems, in fact, to be no restraint put upon the managers to regulate the character of their exhibitions; and though now the character of their exhibitions; and though now and then we hear of a sortic being made by the police on those which too grossly outrage public decency, yet they are permitted to go on again, disregarding all authority, evil, criminal, or moral. A reform is much needed—if not a voluntary, then a compul-

Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

The steamship Asia, Captain Judkins, will leave this port to-morow noon, for Liverpool. The mails will close at half-past 10 o'clock in the morning. The New YORK WEEKLY HERALD, printed in French and English will be published at bulf-past 9 o'clock.

The steamship Union Captain Budd, serived fr Charleston last night, with Southern papers in adver-of the mail.

Fine Arts—Daguerrectypes in Oil.—This new and interesting discovery of Mr. BUTLER, No. 25f Broadway, merits the attention of those who value a truthful likeness as well as a beautiful picture, as both are combined by this discovery.

Anniversary Week.—Clergymen visiting the city during the Anniversary Week should not fail to make the acquaintance of KNOX, the Hatter, of 129 Fulton street, for he has prepared an assortment of Hats, that must command their admiration. As his prices are much more reasonable than other dealers, with his reputation, he should command a fair share of patronage.

The Art of Seir Derence—The Brousers Lazarus having arrived in this country for the purpose of giving the American people an exhibition of the art of self-defence in the most finished, polished, and masterly style, intend showing themselves this evening, at Mager's, in Elizabeth street. These brothers have been pronounced by the English press the most perfect masters of the art that ever lived. They are truly worthseeing.

The Subscriber has Removed his Seed and Plant Repository to 634 Broadway, and will be happy to attend to his patrons and the public on Thursday morning next.

T. DUNLAP, Seedsman and Florist.

Watches-Watches.-We feel great Pleasure in assuring our friends that they will be sure of getting a good Watch at a very moderate cost, by salling upon Mr. JOHN COX, importer of Watches, 205 Broadway, corner of Fulion street, up stairs. His Watches are all warranted one year.

Maranted one year.

Lace Curtains, Muslin Curtains, Window Shades, Buff Hollands, White Hollands, White Linen, Gith Cernices, Bands, Pins, Hooks, Centre Tassels, Loops, Picture Cord and Tassels—all for sale, at KELTY & FERGUSON'S, Window Furnishing Store. 289% Broadway, one door from

Reade street.

The Metropolitan Millinery Emporium, 608 Broadway, corner of Nible's New York.—Paris, London, 608 Broadway, corner of Nible's New York.—Paris, London, 608 Broadway, corner of Nible's New York.—Paris, London, 608 Broadway, 608

Singer's Sewing Machine .- To the Merchants of this city (parficularly exporters), their attention is called to Singer's Sewing Machine as a profitable invest-ment. Already have 100-of these Sewing Machines found their way to London, and 50 of them are employed in the most respectable establishments in France. Orders are retheir way to London, and 50 of them are employed in the most respectable establishments in France. Orders are received daily from Europe for this unrivalled invention; and it is long past a doubt in the minds of the people, that sewing is to be done by machinery, and the people all ever the world where it is known, are quite satisfied that Singer's Sewing Machine stands alone in the perfection of sewing—and the fact alone that eight hundred have been sold in the United States, is positive proof of their utility.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 258 Broadway.

Why pay \$4 and \$5 in Broadway for a Hat, when, by going to FREEMAN, 90 Fulton street, you can get as good for \$3.50? This is the manufacturer's price. Caps of all kinds; best. \$1. Straw goods of all kinds cheap.

FREEMAN, 90 Fulton street. Summer Styles of Straw Hats—The season

WM. BANTA, 106 Canal street, corner of Woester.

Spring Styles of Jewelry.—The Subscriber having removed to 33l Broadway, corner of White street, up stairs, offers for sale, in advance of any other dealer, theing himself a manufacturer, the newest spring styles of Jewelry, at manufacturers lowest prices.

DAVID RAIT, Manufacturing Jeweller, 38l Broadway, corner of White street.

Don't get excited—keep cool—reflect that the only way to dispense with gray hair in a proper manner is to use DAVIS'S Hahvene—price 50 cents per bottle—which changes the hair to its original color, by acting upon the roots and causing a new secretion of the colosing matter. There is no other preparation like it. Principal offee 306 Grand street, corner of Allen. Agents—Ring, No. 192 Broadway, Cook & Co., No. 279 Washington street; Knapp, No. 362 Hudson street; Lyon, No. 111 Houston street, corner of Avenue D.

of Avenue D.

Canal Street Carpet Store,—New is the time. If you want to make a saving of fifteen per cent, call at 70 Canal street, E. A. PETERSON & CO'S, and there you will find good Ingrain Carpets, four shallings per yard, Three-ply, seven shillings per yard, Tapestry Brusseh, cipht to ten shillings per yard, Tapestry Brusseh, cipht to ten shillings per yard, lase, a large and splendid assortment of Tapestry Velvets.

Great Bargains in Carpetings.—Peterson a HUMPHREY, 579 Broadway, corner of White street, having purchased largely at the late large auction sales, will dispose of the same at the following low prices:—Rich Volvits, 12s., Tapostries, 9s.; Brussels, 6s.; Three-ply, 7s. to 6s.; agrains, 4s. to 6s., and all other good squally low. Crystal Palace Again .- Patent Three-ply, ingrain and patent Tapestry, three-ply Carpeting, same as was exhibited at the World's Fair, at 99 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Also Pardoc's and Crosby & Sons' English Exhibition Tapestries and Brassels Carpeting of magnificent new styles. They will be seld remarkably low

English Floor Oil Cloths, 24 feet wide, elegant new marble, scroll, and mosale figures, of eatin finish at 59 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSONS. Also 1,000 pieces of beautiful floor Oil Cloth, in widths, at 2.5 dd., 23, 38 dd. and 4s. per yard, and upwards, the most extraordinary bargains ever offered in this city.

Glorions:—English Imperial Three-ply Carpeting of gorgeous and glittering colors, magnificent, unique, mossic, and scroll factors, never before exhibited, at 29 Bowery, HiRAR ANDERSON.S. Also American three-ply Carpets, at 6s. 6d., 7s., and 5s. per yard, of elegant new spring styles.

spring styles.

Look at this!—Only Four Shillings per yard for beautiful large and small figured ingrain Carpeting, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Stair Carpeta, So., So., 3a. 6d., and 4s. per yard; common ingrain Carpeta, 2s., 3s., and 3s. 6d. per yard. Call and see them.

Boys' Clothing .- Alfred Munroe & Co., 441 Broadway, have now an immease stock of Boys' and Chil-dren's Clothing, of best quality, Call and see for yourselvos. One price. No deviation.

The City Clothing Warerooms monopolising the city trade.—SMITH & RICE are doing an immene trade this season, as everybody seems families with the fact, that they farnish the best, most fashionable and sheapest garments procurable. They are at 102 Fulton street. Union Hall .- This vast Ready-made Cloth-

ing Warehouse, corner of Pulton and Nassau streets, draws the people like a magnet. The extent of business, and the variety of departments, mutually dependent upon each other, prevent all waste and fasure unequal cheapness, both as the order, wholesale and retail branches.

What is Economy!—It is to pay a fair price for an unexceptionable article. For example—the Shirts made to order at Green's, No. 1 Actor House, is style, fit, material, and making up, distance rivalry; and at the reasonable prices at which they are sold, are, in reality, the cleapest in New York.

To Man a facturers—Valuable Water power to lease, located about 100 yards from a raircad depot, and only one and a half hours ride from this city by the cars. In addision to the mills and power, which would be leased separately of together, there are several dwelling houses, harns and other building, to be leased with or without the mills, to suit applicants. Apply to W. WARD, 159 Broadway, for particulars.

To the Denf.—I depose that Dr. Heath, Aurist and Oculist, of 282 Breadway, cared mo of deafness and distressing ringing, buzzing noises in my head, of three years duration. Patrick Herrick, 69 Grange street. Swess before me, April 1, 1852. Ira Floyd, Commissioner of Deeds, N.B.—Dr. HEATH has removed to 381 Broadway.

Hair Dyc.—Wonderful Discovery!—Beau-tiful results:—The celebrated Bohemian Hair Dye is the only dye ever made that instantly changes grey or any other haig to a beautiful black or brown, which never fades. \$160 will be forfeited if this cannot be proved by hundreds of per-sons who use it. Sold wholesale and retail at the Perfumery store, No. 237 Hodson street. The public have found out that Cristadoro's

Excelsion Liquid Hair Dyo is really all that it claims to be that it is the true clinic view, which imparts at once color and life to the hair. Whether the fibres be silvered or grizuled, red or snasty, this fluid at once, as by enchantment, changes them to the desired tint, by a process identical with that of nature itself. This wonderful preparation is applied and for said, wholesale and retail, at CRISTADORO'S Wig and Scalp Establishment, No. 6 Astor House. Let them Leave the Field,-There is no

Let them Leave the Field.—There is mo longer an opening for other and inferior Hair Dyes, since Cristadoro's famous preparation was introduced. Very soon Cristadoro's Liquid Hair Dye will be the only one used by ladies or gentlemen of judgment. Nothing is asked for it but trial and comparison—a fair field and no favor. Ap-plied and sold, wholessite and retail, at CRISTADORO'S Wig and Scalp Berablishment, 6 Astor House.

Are you Deaf, or troubled with nelses in, or discharges from, the ear! If so, avoid quacks, the use of syringes, oils, &c, and consult DR. LUTENER, No. 80 Prince street. His success in making the deaf hear is unprecedented. Short, weak, and imperfect sight restored. Can be consulted, personally, or by mail, from nine till three o'clory. All letters must contain one dollar, fee, and be prepaid.

Hair Dye.—Batchelor's celebrated Liquid Mair Dye is the best yet discovered for coloning the hair or whiskers, the moment it is applied. The wonderful ease and certainty with which this favorice and old established Hair Dye performs is astonishing. It is for sale, or applied, as BATCHELOUR'S Wig Factory, No. 4 Wall street. Copy the

Wigs and Toupees—Batchelor's new style of Wigs are pronounced the most perfect imitation of nature yet invented. Those wanting a very superior article should call at BATCHELOR's celebrated Wig Factory, No. 4 Wall street, where can be found the largest and best assertment in the city. Copy the address.

Gourand's Liquid Hair Dye, is, without exception or reservation, the very bentever invented equally elebrated is GOURAUD'S Medicated Soap, for curing pimples, freeklas, sailowness, chaps, reculrenss, &c. Paudre Subtile uproots hair from any part of the bedy. Liquid Rocge, Lity White, and Hair Gloss, at 67 Walker street, acar Broadway.

Away with Bad Bread!-By using Durkee's Baking Powder, housewives and cooks can always do pend upon having light bisenit, pastry, &c., and after trial will never be without it. Try it. Only one shilling

Reader, have you got the Dyspepsia !—
If you have, try Rutchings' Vegetable Dyspepsia Bitters.
Let the case he chronic or otherwise, these Bitters give immediate relief. They have other the tast, and can be relied
on as the only sure remedy for the above complaint. Price
50 cents per bottle. Office 122 Fullon atreet.

For Sore and Tender Feet a certain re-tacdy can be found by using BUSH's Magic Cream Liniment. Thousands of persons tried it has summer with great en-cess. Principal depot, 325 Greenwich, cornor of Duanestreet, Also, by E. M. Guion, corner of Bowery and Grand street, and other Drugsits.